

Empire State

ARCHITECT



MARCH-APRIL

1944

VOLUME IV

NUMBER II

ANNUAL MEETING OF A. I. A. POSTPONED

UNIFICATION

POST WAR PLANNING

LEGISLATION

SCHOOLS AND THE ARCHITECT



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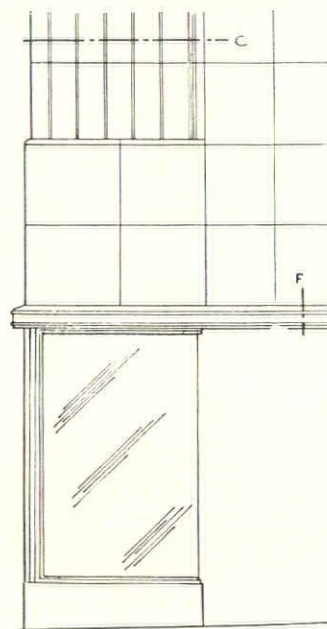
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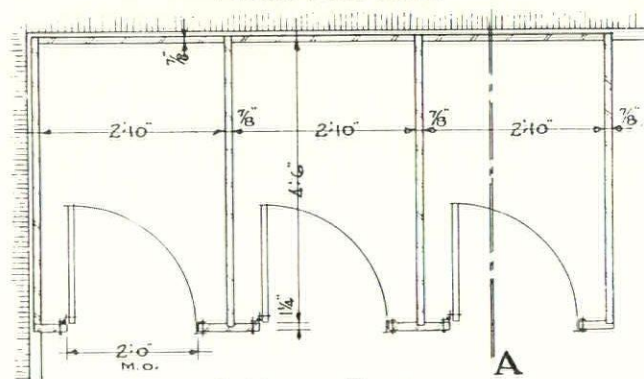
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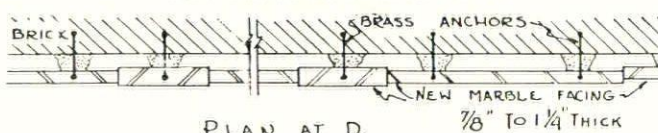


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ANNUAL MEETING OF THE INSTITUTE POSTPONED

The 1944 annual meeting of The Institute, scheduled to be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 3, 4 and 5, has been postponed by the unanimous vote of The Board of Directors of The Institute.

The members of The Board feel sure of the approval of the officers of the chapters and of the state associations, and wish to give the assurance that the work of The Institute will be carried on without impairment.

Plans are underway for extending the scope of the annual meeting of The Board, scheduled to begin on April 29, 1944, to include conferences with the chairmen of various Institute committees whose programs are related to the war effort and to the post-war interests of the profession.

Soon after its annual meeting, The Board will send a report to you and to the entire membership — with respect to Institute affairs and policies for the future.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION POSTPONED

A.I.A. BULLETIN Number 3 announced the postponement of the annual meeting of The Institute which was scheduled to be held in Indianapolis, Indiana, on May 3, 4 and 5, 1944.

By direction of the State Association Director, Matthew W. Del Gaudio, the meeting of state associations called for May 2, 1944 at 9:00 A. M., in the Hotel Lincoln, Indianapolis, Indiana, has been cancelled; likewise the dinner meeting of presidents and other executive officers of the state associations on May 1 at 7:00 P. M.

The meeting of The Board of Directors of The Institute, beginning in Indianapolis on April 29, has been extended to a five-day period ending on the afternoon of May 3, 1944. The purpose is to permit The Board to confer with the chairmen of various committees whose programs are related to the war effort and to the post-war interests of the profession.

On Monday morning, May 1, at the Claypool Hotel, The Board will devote an entire session to the Unification Program; and to the report of the Committee on Unification, of which Mr. Del Gaudio is Chairman.

LETTER

Washington Board of Trade
Washington, D. C.
Gentlemen:

It is a real pleasure to have this opportunity of thanking the Washington Board of Trade for their generous commendation of our work in constructing the Calvert Housing Project, College Park, Maryland.

It is always gratifying to receive such recognition as this handsome "Certificate of Merit" and doubly so in this case, due to a similar expression of satisfaction from the National Capitol Housing Authority, with which organization it has been most pleasant to be associated in this and other important projects.

As we have been identified with the construction of many thousands of war-emergency dwelling-units, I should like to take this occasion to agree wholeheartedly with a previously published statement of John Ihlder, Director of N.C.H.A. that: "It would have taken a Biblical prophet to figure out exactly what our war housing needs would be." If those who were charged with the grave responsibility of providing homes for the men who produce the sinews of war had delivered "too little and too late," we would not now be making great forward strides on the fighting fronts.

It is important to know that the facilities decided upon were provided on time and at a cost but little over \$3,000 per unit, representing a definite saving to the Government.

Considering the attractiveness of the designs prepared by the architects, Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, it seems regrettable that so much of excellent design and good sturdy materials must be demolished after their present period of usefulness has ended.

Continued on Page 11

Empire State Architect

THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION
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LEGISLATION

REPORT OF LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

The work of this committee has been handicapped because of the lack of interest by members of the committee, as may be evidenced from the reports, heretofore issued, as to the activities of the committee, which show a very small percentage of the members present. Work of the committee has further been handicapped by the small appropriation at the disposal of the Association because of the lack of funds in the treasury. However, we have learned that it is not absolutely necessary to spend a great deal of money and a great deal of time in the matter of legislation since much of the work can be done by the members of the committee in contact with their legislative representatives at home. We have also learned that in order to obtain passage of legislation, it is absolutely necessary for the architects to show a united front on every matter.

It is suggested that hereafter, when bills are to be introduced which the architects feel will benefit them, that a meeting of the entire Legislative Committee be held, and ways and means discussed relative to the introduction and the passage of these bills.

M. W. DEL GAUDIO, *Chairman*
Legislative Committee, N. Y. S. A. A.

SCHOOLS and THE ARCHITECT

DON L. ESSEX, *Director*

*Division of School Buildings and Grounds
of the State Education Department*

In a series of three meetings of architects called by the School Buildings and Grounds Division of the State Department of Education, various phases of school building planning were discussed.

The meetings were held in Albany, Rochester and New York on January 24th, January 27th and February 1st. In all about 55 architects were present. The purpose of the meetings, as explained in an announcement sent out in advance by the Buildings and Grounds Division, was to give the architects an opportunity to advise the Buildings and Grounds Division on needed studies that should be undertaken in the field of school building planning.

At the Rochester meeting Carl Clark of Cortland, N. Y. gave a talk on new materials. Reginald Marsh of New York City discussed the same topic at the New York meeting.

In large measure the discussion centered about present standards and requirements of the School Buildings and Grounds Division. Particularly, standards relating to the following matters were discussed: ventilation, orientation, window spacing, corridor lighting, ceiling height and width of classrooms, electric eye.

It seemed to be the consensus of opinion among the architects that the Division's standards and requirements should be expressed in principles rather than in specifications.

The Division of School Buildings and Grounds has set up a mailing list of architects in New York State, who according to its records are interested in planning school buildings. Any architect in the State can get his name on the list by writing to this Division.

The papers by Architects Clark and Marsh have been mimeographed and mailed to all architects on the list. During the coming months the Division hopes to prepare and publish a series of planning leaflets relating to various phases of school building planning. As these come off the press they will be mailed to all names on the mailing list.

UNIFICATION

by MATTHEW W. DELGAUDIO

CHAIRMAN, COMMITTEE ON UNIFICATION, A. I. A.

This matter of a well organized, closely integrated national organization to represent the profession has at last become an actuality in formula and principle. Michigan and Pennsylvania are out in front with this activity, the former all but completely unified as a State Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Our President has designated William Lescaze of New York as Chairman of a Unification Committee of our State Association, and asks that you cooperate with him in this work.

The following is the complete Unification Program:

The Complete Program

Unification has been a problem with which the Institute has struggled since 1934. As more and more young men became architects and entered architectural practice, the problem became more serious.

Most architects in the United States desired an organization on national lines, within which all architects of good character could obtain membership.

The Unification Committee of the Institute has struggled with this problem from year to year and, while progress has been made, it has been very, very slow. Differences of opinion had to be reconciled. Older practitioners who formerly desired a limited membership, gradually began to advise the broadening of the membership basis of the Institute. Men, not members of the Institute, began to inquire about membership therein and very many acquired membership.

Several states have been working out programs of unification within their borders, with notable results. It became necessary that the Institute establish, without delay, a formula for unification of the profession in the United States.

The Committee

The Unification Committee, appointed by President Raymond J. Ashton in 1943, consists of the following:

Leigh Hunt, Wisconsin
Ralph W. Carnahan, Ohio
Wiley G. Clarkson, Texas
Branson V. Gamber, Michigan
Charles C. Hartmann, North Carolina
John Gaw Meem, New Mexico
Roi L. Morin, Oregon
C. Julian Oberwarth, Kentucky
Frederick H. Reimers, California
William J. Ryan, Illinois
J. Frazer Smith, Tennessee
Searle H. vonStorch, Pennsylvania
Rudolph Waver, Florida
Ralph O. Yaeger, Indiana
M. W. Del Gaudio, New York

The instructions of the president required that the problem be solved in 1943. The members of the committee have been working individually and collectively since their appointment. Each member outlined his own view of what unification should be and how it should be accomplished. These views were sent to each member of the committee who, finally, elected an executive committee from its membership, to work out the formula for unification. This executive committee consisted of the following:

Messrs. Hunt, Weaver, Carnahan, Gamber,
Yaeger, vonStorch, Smith and Del Gaudio.

They met on November 30, 1943 at Memphis, Tennessee, and after discussion, developed a program. This program was later submitted to the Board of Directors which met on December 1, 1943, and was unanimously approved.

Explanation of Program

The program, with explanation of each paragraph, follows:

1—That the A. I. A. be retained as the national professional organization, with full duties and responsibilities as presently constituted;

Explanation: The organized architects of the various states have been demanding complete unification, either under the aegis of the American Institute of Architects, or through some national organization of architects in which membership would be universal. As the American Institute of Architects was fully established, most architects were anxious to have the A. I. A. as the national organization. There had been misunderstanding as to the requirements for membership in the Institute which was cleared up by declarations of the 1942-1943 conventions. The A. I. A. is now considered as the national organization of architects in the United States of America.

2—Provision shall be made for the formation of forty-eight autonomous state chapters, associations or societies;

Explanation: Because of peculiar problems existing in each state, and because of the necessity for architects in each state working in close co-operation, the committee decided, at the request of various of the state representatives, that the architects in each state should be organized in state groups (chapters, societies or associations), membership in which will be automatic for each A. I. A. member. State groups will have full autonomy in state matters, but the Institute is always prepared to advise and suggest. Single chapters, within states, will be recognized as state groups and chapters covering more than one state, will set up chapters in each state. State groups from adjoining states, may work together if they desire.

3—These state organizations may be subdivided into chapters, sections, societies or divisions, as each state organization may determine;

Explanation: State groups may divide themselves into as many sub-divisions as they choose (chapters, sections, societies, etc.,) always, however, with the understanding that local groups will have local autonomy, and also, that the sub-division will be subject to approval by the Institute. Membership in the local chapters or sections or societies will be strictly A. I. A. corporate membership. (Associateships, etc., for chapters, sections or societies will be the affair of the local group and no change in this type of membership is proposed).

4—Existing Chapters of the A. I. A. which retain their charters, shall be privileged to contact the national organization on matters of national interest;

Explanation: Existing chapters will function under existing charters, and new chapters (or sections or societies) will be chartered by the A. I. A. in Washington. New sub-divisions will be set up at the request of the state group. Each chapter or local group may communicate directly with the A. I. A. on national matters.

5—On matters of state interest, the sub-divisions or sections of the state organization shall function through such state organizations;

Explanation: Units within states must co-operate with each other within the states, on state matters.

6—There shall be but one class of membership—that of

Continued on Page 10

POST WAR PLANNING

This is the second in a series of reports of Post War activities by the affiliate organizations which will appear regularly throughout the year, the first article having appeared in the January-February issue under the caption "The London Plan."

BROOKLYN CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The City of New York is doing some post-war planning of public works for Brooklyn. There are no private post-war plans in progress to our knowledge. The Brooklyn Chapter of the American Institute of Architects is doing some educational work and hopes it will bear fruit.

One of our members, Lorimer Rich, has been employed by the City Planning Commission to make a study of downtown Brooklyn. It is an elaboration of the much-talked-of Brooklyn Bridge Plaza improvement which has been under discussion for at least thirty years. This study includes planning for a new civic center and proposes to locate seven or eight future public buildings into a composition which shall be efficient, economical and pleasing. Also included in the undertaking will be transportation and traffic studies, rezoning and recommendations for housing, rehabilitation and means for combatting the ever increasing blight in this section. This is, to our knowledge, the first time a New York City authority has projected a general planning project.

Brooklyn is hoping that this study will produce practical results and not join the many other dust laden blueprints which have been prepared for this section. It seems to us that the fate of this project will, perhaps, be an indication as to how far we have really progressed beyond the talk stage of city planning.

The Brooklyn Hill Association, a civic group, is engaged upon some planning studies, with the particular object of seeing whether this fine old residential section may not be preserved by directing traffic around it rather than through it. It is felt that traffic is one of the main factors causing deterioration of this neighborhood. These studies will probably be presented, upon completion, to the Planning Commission for consideration.

The New York City Housing Authority has engaged architects who are now preparing plans for three low rental projects in this Borough at an estimated construction cost of about \$16,000,000.00. The President of this Chapter is a member of the Marcy Houses Associated Architects, now planning the Marcy Development and William T. McCarthy of Brooklyn is a member of a group planning the Gowanus Houses. The Department of Public Works has signed contracts with architects for health centers and several hospital buildings. The Board of Education has plans under way for at least 28 schools at an estimated cost of \$40,000,000.00, exclusive of sites. Henry V. Murphy, of this Chapter, is now planning the Bushwick Health Center and Public School No. 12; Koch and Wagner are planning two health centers; Archibald F. Gilbert is planning another school—all members of this Chapter.

The Brooklyn Chapter has been impressed with the splendid little pamphlet **PLANNING FOR YOU**, sponsored by the **ARCHITECTURAL FORUM**. Our Civic Design Committee is writing a similar pamphlet centered around the problems of Brooklyn. This is being presented in simple, non-technical terms and is intended to bring the attention of average citizens to some of our major planning problems. It shows how these affect everyone of us and is a plea for all to become interested in the physical development of their city. The pamphlet will be distributed, it is hoped, under the joint sponsorship of several civic organizations in Brooklyn.

We feel, here in Brooklyn, that we are a highly con-

centrated urban community which has typical examples of all city problems—traffic, parking, blight, bad housing, etc. More and more do we hear public discussion and demands for solutions. It seems to us that all of the architects and planners are on the spot. We helped make our cities what they are. We must now try and remake them.

WESTCHESTER CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The questions of when and if and why and how to build boil down in the end to questions of money—how (and when) you can get the most for your money. If you are going to need new facilities—a new building, a house or a hospital, a remodeling or an addition, a factory or a farm—there are good reasons for *starting now*. You'll get a better building at lower cost—a building more economical to maintain and operate, better in material and workmanship, more convenient in arrangement—and you'll get it sooner than the next fellow who doesn't get started 'til the armistice. By being the owner with plans in your pocket, you will be in the best position to get the "breaks."

First, you will save money on cost of construction. The present trend of prices is definitely upward and leading economists believe that it will continue to rise. The general price level is already some 35 per cent above 1939 and is expected to be 70 to 75 per cent higher by the end of 1946. Prices will be lowest for those who are ready with their blueprints early in the game.

Second, if you start now you'll have time to live and work in the building before it's up—to mentally use it, test it, find how well it works, try another scheme if you like, to compare both. Every building is built on paper first and then with brick and mortar, and it costs a lot less to change pencil lines on paper than to tear out a column or girder.

Third, it will be "first come, first served" in labor and materials too, which means skilled craftsmen and the best of the new materials and equipment will be employed on and in your building. Skilled labor will be scarce and the best will be the first employed. You can bank on the fact that the development of building materials and equipment is *evolutionary*, not *revolutionary*. Your architect is keeping his mind and eye on all such improvements, analyzing them, judging them, adopting those that are sound to incorporate in the designs for your building.

Fourth, your building will be better planned and designed. You can now get the personal and individual attention of the architect-engineer in studying your problem, with time to produce the best possible solution to your entire building problem. You can save money by having a thoroughly-thought-out-in-advance building—a building efficiently planned to save time and useless traffic, built of materials and equipment selected for minimum maintenance, operating and repair costs. The time spent in this careful planning now can mean the saving of costly extras or changes after actual construction starts.

A preliminary talk with your architect now will clarify your special problems, and indicate the best course of action. You can easily arrive at an equitable arrangement with him for whatever services may be indicated, on a time, percentage, fixed-fee, or cost-plus basis. He can start your building *now* on paper—plans and specifications ready when the time is ripe for you to get the most for your money.

KENNETH K. STOWELL

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A MODERN approach to

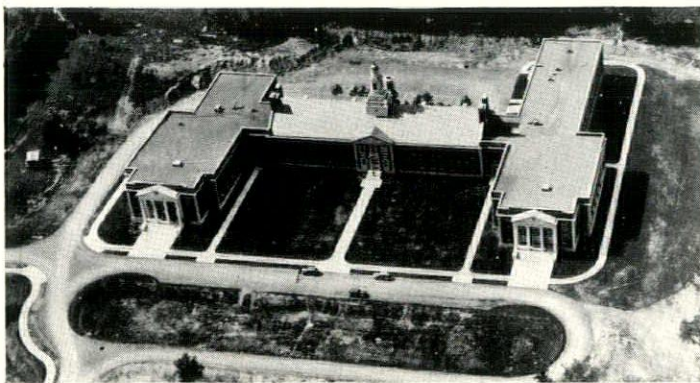
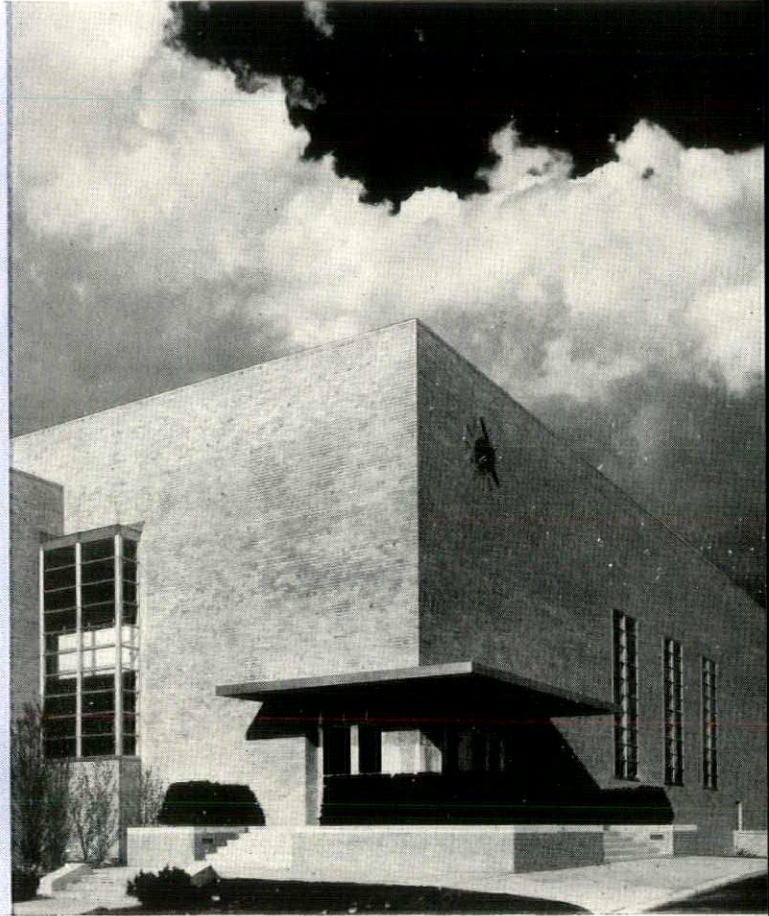
"OUR TAXPAYERS GOT A LOT OF BUILDING FOR THE MONEY THEY INVESTED . . ."

The recent letter from which the above is quoted was written by the Superintendent of Schools, Harrison, N. Y., District No. 6, Mr. Louis M. Klein, who continued . . . "and 4 years of use of this building have proved it to be a thoroughly well-constructed, practically laid out, and a genuinely usable and functional school building which has been a real asset to our community."

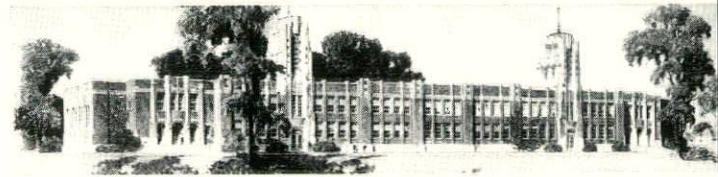
The impressive educational and social results which the School Board of Harrison, N. Y. has attained with this outstandingly-modern functional plant is so immediately apparent that even a layman is deeply impressed.

The precision and efficiency in human relations with which this school entity functions amply justifies the first paragraph of Mr. Klein's letter, which attitude an observer would be certain is shared by the entire school staff . . .

"I am very proud of our new High School building which was constructed in 1939-40, and which was made possible by the vision of our Board of Education and the authorization of our taxpayers. Mr. Vignola, the Architect, did an excellent job in the design and layout of the building. This has been the fourth year of use of this building which from an educational point of view has been extremely functional. The upkeep of the building has been kept to a real minimum by the type of construction and the type of materials put into the building, which have been very serviceable."



Air view of the Central School, Goshen, New York, a large and exceptionally well-appointed school building of which the impressive wings are shown in a smaller picture below. Robert R. Graham, Architect.



Above, large Central School, Dundee, N. Y. Robert R. Graham, Architect. Below, Elementary School, Montpelier, Vermont, also designed by Robert R. Graham, Architect.

The four views, left to right, Fort Ann School, Fort Ann, N. Y. Carl W. Clark, A.I.A., Architect.

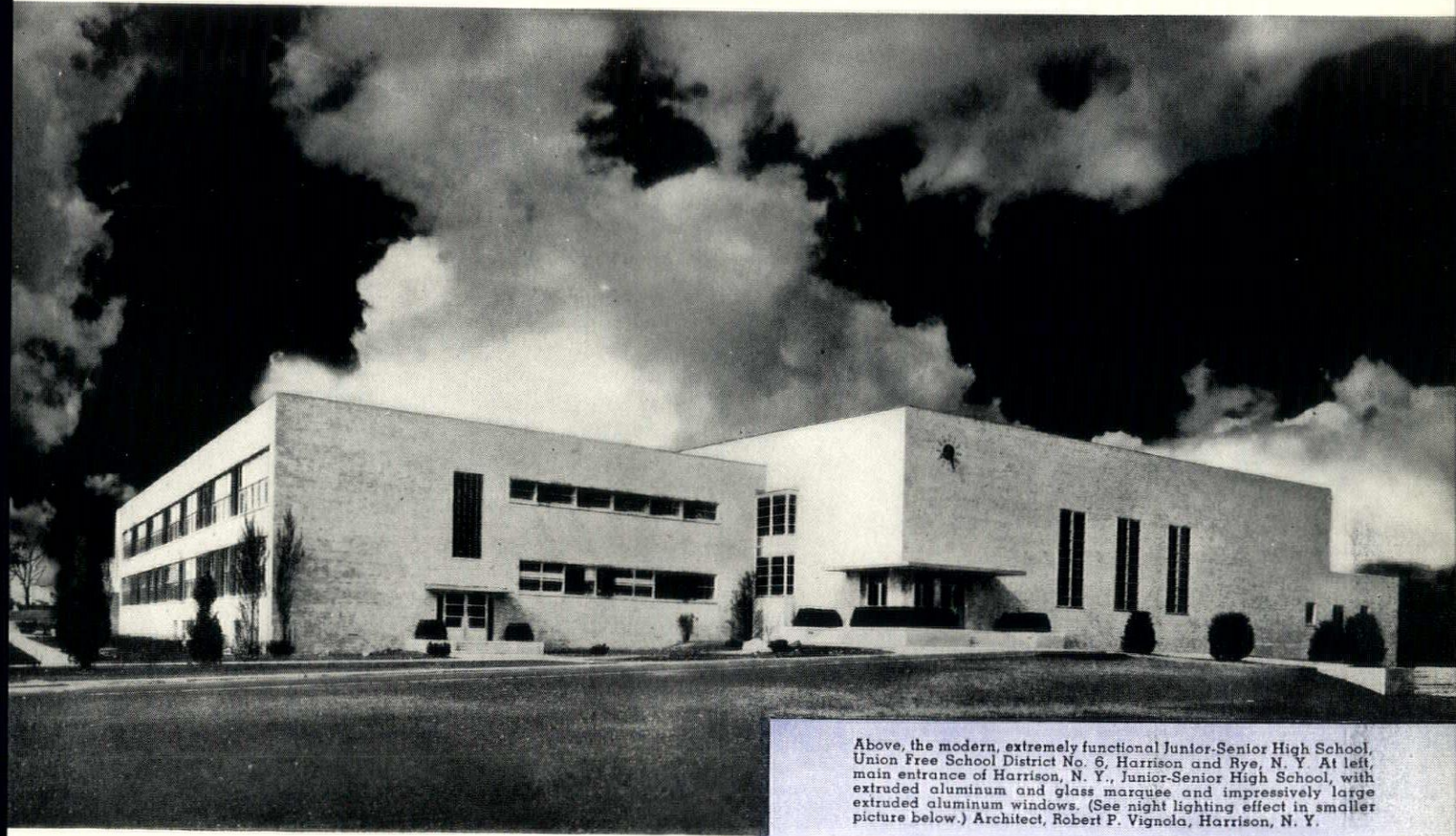
Close-up view of one wing, Central School, Goshen, N. Y. Robert R. Graham, Architect.

Night view, Junior-Senior High School, Harrison, N. Y. Robert P. Vignola, Architect.

Library and Reading Room, Central School, Goshen, N. Y. Robert R. Graham, Architect.



SCHOOL Construction



Above, the modern, extremely functional Junior-Senior High School, Union Free School District No. 6, Harrison and Rye, N. Y. At left, main entrance of Harrison, N. Y., Junior-Senior High School, with extruded aluminum and glass marquee and impressively large extruded aluminum windows. (See night lighting effect in smaller picture below.) Architect, Robert P. Vignola, Harrison, N. Y.

For today's requirements and for the days to come when the need for Schools and other public buildings can be exactly met, the importance of a background of many fine schools successfully constructed is of vital importance.

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Literature will be mailed upon request

ROBERT P. VIGNOLA, Architect
Harrison, N. Y.
(Junior-Senior High School)

CARL W. CLARK, A.I.A., Architect
Cortland, N. Y.
(Fort Ann School, Fort Ann, N. Y.)

ROBERT R. GRAHAM, Architect
Middletown, N. Y.
(Goshen, N. Y., Dundee, N. Y., and Montpelier, Vt.)

I wish to take this opportunity, now that the Junior-Senior High School (Harrison, N. Y.) has been completed, of expressing my appreciation of the business-like way in which your firm carried thru this half million dollar project.

I can assure you that should I have another similar project, I sincerely hope that you may be the successful bidder and that I may have the opportunity of renewing the pleasant relations that have existed throughout the entire construction of this school.

(Signed) Robert P. Vignola

... Thruout the progress of the work, (at Fort Ann) your corporation was all that one could ask and the completed product is one of which the School authorities, the State authorities and this office are justly proud.

Our administration work was made easy due to the efficient office practices of your company.

(Signed) Carl W. Clark, A.I.A.

The issuance of your final payment on the Goshen project brings to a conclusion 3 years of close association with you on the construction of 3 of my largest school buildings.

It seems appropriate now to thank you for your careful work and to congratulate you on your organization, your superintendence and ability to expedite your work.

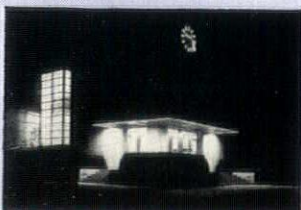
It has been a pleasure to work with you, and I trust that we will soon have work which will be of interest to you.

(Signed) Robert R. Graham

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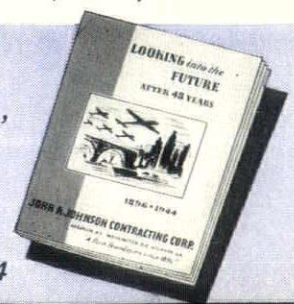
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Post War Planning (continued)

BUFFALO CHAPTER, A. I. A.

The following is the report of the Committees on Public Relations and Public Affairs of the Buffalo Chapter. The first meeting was held February 22, 1942 at which time Messrs. Whitman, Welch, Crane, Fronczak and Kideney were present; Messrs. Hudson and Setter were absent. The Committee has met almost weekly since that date up to the present.

The functions of these Committees as set forth in the By-Laws are:

"It shall be the duty of this committee to promote the usefulness of the profession and this Chapter to the various governmental bureaus and agencies having charge of the planning and designing of public buildings and monuments and their environs; to promote the employment of architects in private practice to plan and design such public works; to cooperate with the Committee on the Practice of Architecture and with the Legislative Committee of the State Association member of this state to forward state-wide and local legislation that will promote the welfare of the profession and the construction industry and the public health and welfare, particularly as relating to buildings and the areas about them."

After discussion at this first meeting and the following week, it was decided that the function of the committee would be best served by inviting the consulting engineers and landscape architects to join with us.

On March 1st with the participation of Messrs. Harries and Grever representing the landscape architects; Messrs. Stuart Collins and Thomas McKaig representing the structural engineers; and Messrs. Beman and Cherry representing the heating and ventilating engineers, the following principles were adopted:

"That every effort should be put forth to obtain the employment on each project in the City of Buffalo's Post-War public works program of a private practitioner of architecture, mechanical engineering, structural engineering, and landscape architecture.

The committee recognizes that within several different categories of projects there will be some primarily of an architectural nature, some primarily of an engineering nature; and others which will be primarily the province of the landscape architect. It is therefore desired to have appointed on each, a private practitioner of the profession primarily involved, with members of the others as associates."

Subsequently Messrs. Fred K. Wing, Irving Clarke, and Harold Plumer were added to the personnel of the Committee, to represent the consulting engineers. At an early meeting the architects decided to request Edward B. Green to serve as a member of the Committee and he was for a short while a member.

One of the first activities of the Committee was the adoption of a Resolution setting forth the arguments for the employment of a private practitioner on all public projects, which was presented to the Post-War Planning Committee of the Board of Supervisors; His Honor, The Mayor of Buffalo; Commissioner of Public Works Nussbaumer, chairman of the Mayor's Committee on Post-War Planning; the Niagara Frontier Authority; and Mr. Edwin F. Jaekle, Chairman of the Erie County and N. Y. State Republican party.

As a result of the work of the Niagara Frontier Post-War Planning Council, and more specifically of the sub-committee known as the Erie County Post-War Housing Needs Committee, of which Mr. Carlton Cooke is chairman, the question of studying blighted areas was brought up and discussed.

The Committee agreed to endeavor to secure the co-operation of all the architects who were members of the Buffalo

Chapter. When such co-operation was secured an organization meeting was called on September 10, 1943 at which time the former Committee was elected to serve for a period of one year as the Board of Directors of the Committee of Architects, Engineers and Landscape Architects for Post-War Construction.

The Committee is happy to report that all but one member of the Chapter who are available have agreed to the terms reached by the Board for this preliminary work; each giving no less than 40 hours of his time to the study of the five blighted areas previously selected by Mr. Cooke's Committee. Subsequently, to fill vacancies caused by the inability of the members to serve, Roswell Pfohl and G. Morton Wolfe have been elected to the Board.

At the present time the Chapter Committee, as part of the Committee of Architects, Engineers and Landscape Architects, is devoting its energy towards reaching an understanding with the Niagara Frontier Authority that local practitioners will be engaged as principals for the work to be done by that Authority; with any outside specialists being engaged as consultants and not as associates of the local firms. The other activity on which the Committee is working is the completion of the preliminary studies of the five blighted areas. These studies in their present state have been discussed with the Erie County Post-War Housing Needs Committee, and the City Planning Commission, and Mr. Segoe, Planning Consultant of the Commission.

It was pointed out that all previous reports of the Institute Committees on "Federal Public Works" and on "State and Municipal Public Works" have called the attention of the members to the desirability of their taking a more active part in community affairs, and specifically the opportunity to acquaint the public with the services of the architect by appearing before luncheon groups and other similar bodies. At present, interest in post-war planning and post-war housing is considerable, and opportunities to present the services which the profession is qualified to render are better today than at any previous time. It is hoped that no member of this Chapter will let the profession down and that each will take every opportunity to join in these meetings whenever possible.

The attention of the Chapter is also called to the work which is being done by the State Committee on Safety in the Home, and to your local committee which is under the chairmanship of Mr. Crane. It will shortly have the opportunity of appearing before numerous groups discussing that subject, and to get into their talks a great deal about the service of an architect. It is to be hoped that each one of you will assist them in this matter when called upon.

Your Chairman wishes to thank the members of the Chapter for their very spending co-operation during the past year and also to express sincere appreciation of the support received from the members of the Engineering and Landscape Architectural professions. Their advice and counsel have been invaluable. Should the Committee be continued for an indefinite period, still further co-operation will be obtained among the members of the planning professions. It should be pointed out at this time that the Committee of Architects, Engineers and Landscape Architects for Post-War Construction, which was started by your Committee on Public Relations, is now a separate entity for which your Chapter is no longer responsible. I am sure that I express the hopes of each member of the Board of Directors of the Committee of Architects, Engineers and Landscape Architects when I request your continued support and co-operation in the future.

JAMES WILLIAM KIDENEY, *Chairman*
Committees on Public Relations
and Public Affairs of the
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Unification (continued)

corporate membership in the A. I. A.—within the state organizations.

Explanation: For complete and unquestioned unification, every architect who is a member of the local group, is a member of the state group and a member of the A. I. A. with full and equal rights, privileges and obligations.

7—It is recommended that the A. I. A. invite all qualified architects in every state who are not now corporate members of the A. I. A. to apply for such corporate membership;

Explanation: To effectuate complete unification, the A. I. A. invites all qualified architects to corporate membership in the Institute.

8—As recommended in Section 2, a state organization of the A. I. A. shall be formed when 80 per cent of the qualified architects within the state became corporate members of the A. I. A., or within a period of not to exceed three years from the approval of these recommendations.

State associations, as presently constituted, shall continue to function until the above provisions shall be achieved.

Explanation: To allow for the transition from present to the new system, three years' time has been decided upon. However, as soon as 80 per cent of the organized architects in the state become members of the A. I. A., the Institute will set up the state groups, and the local groups will operate them. The setting up of the state groups by the A. I. A. will begin, in any case, on January 1, 1947. (State associations as now constituted, will be recognized by the A. I. A. until January 1, 1947). Committees from state associations are invited to work with the Unification Committee of the Institute, to work out solutions to local and state problems.

9—The A. I. A. shall continue and expand its efforts to attract all qualified architects to become members of the national organization;

Explanation: The A. I. A., under the American principle of democracy and equality, will continue to invite all qualified architects to corporate membership. Chapters and local groups are required to accept this provision, which is considered necessary for the benefit of the profession.

10—The matter of collection of dues by a single agency within each state is left to the state's determination;

Explanation: Dues may be collected in any manner decided upon by the state group (either by the local group or chapter, which will pay the state group and the national group, or by the members paying directly to each, or by the state group collecting dues, paying local group and the national A. I. A.) Any other method acceptable to state groups, will be considered.

11—An architect is considered to be qualified for corporate membership in the A. I. A. when (a) he is of good character; (b) when he is legally qualified; and (c) who subscribes to accepted rules of professional conduct;

Explanation: To dispel any misunderstanding as to qualifications for membership, the 1942 and 1943 conventions announced the interpretation of the By-Laws in respect to requirements for membership. It was agreed by the committee that the Institute influences the education of architects in the various schools and practically controls the type of architect being admitted to practice in the various states through the state registration boards. In states not having licensing laws, the admission committee of the A. I. A. will set up qualifications.

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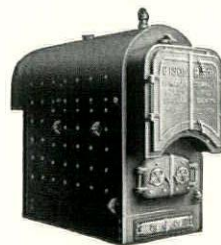
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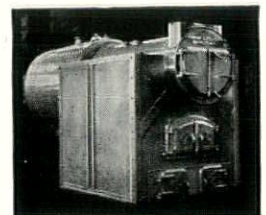
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12—Each state chapter, association or society shall be entitled to at least one delegate, plus representation for the state on the basis of the present formula;

Explanation: Each state will have representation at national conventions by at least one delegate. Additional delegates will be granted to states, on the basis of the numerical strength of local chapters or societies or sections, either by the method now provided for in Sec. 2 b of Chapter V, Article 2, of By-laws, or by some method which the Unification Committee will work out.

NOTE: The above solution is not perfect by any means, but is considered a step forward toward complete unification of the profession. All difficulties encountered and all differences of opinion will be submitted to the Unification Committee of the Institute for solution.

PROGRAM ADOPTED by the Executive Committee of the Unification Committee at Memphis, Tennessee, on November 30, 1943.

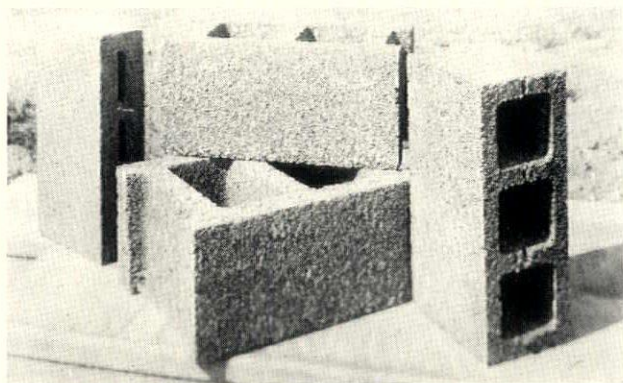
Letter (continued)

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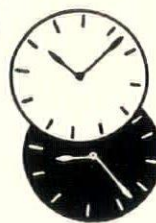
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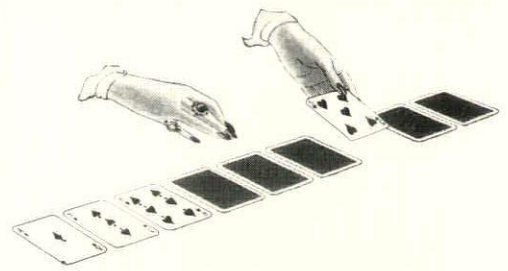


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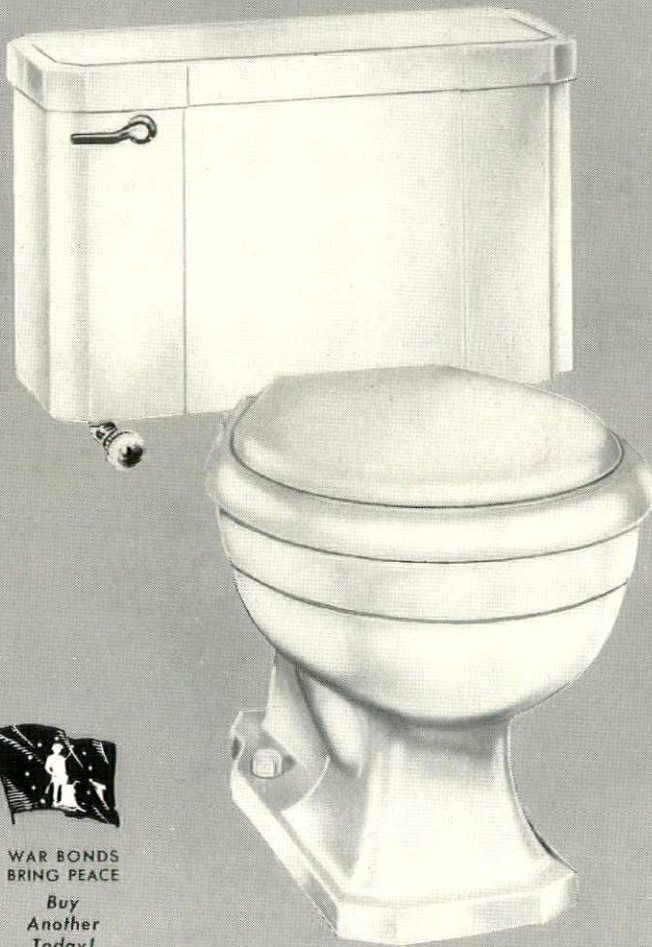
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